Sri S. R. KANTHI.—Sir, on behalf of the Minister for Finance, I beg to lay :

"The Mysore Manufacture of Wine from Grapes (Amendment) Rules, 1967 (Notification No. HD 39 EDC (7) dated 11th September 1967 under sub-section (4) of section 71 of the Mysore Excise Act, 1956."

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The Notifications are laid.

CHAIR'S RULING *re* : SCOPE OF DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF THE UNIVERSITY

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—Yesterday, a question was raised regarding the scope of discussion in this House about the affairs of the University. I have given some thought to the question raised by hon'ble Members yesterday, on the scope of the discussion in this House about the affairs of the University. I have looked into the precedents and also some exchange of thoughts that took place in the various conferences of presiding officers. I find that while there is no bar for the Legislature in discussing matters of general policy concerning the University, we would do well not to go into individual cases of appointments or particular happenings. The State has no doubt allotted large sums of money to the University and as the custodian of public funds, the Legislature has a right to scrutinise the working of the University. But such scrutiny has necessarily to be restricted to broad principles and it should not extend to minutest details which would impinge on the University which is a statutory body created by the Legislature itself. Individual cases like appointments are governed by rules made by appropriate bodies and persons aggrieved are at liberty to approach courts of law if the rules have been violated in a given instance. But it is advisable that we refrain ourselves from discussing individual matters. As to whether a particular matter relating to the University can or cannot be discussed, discretion lies with the Chair.

MOTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

(Debate Continued)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನಪಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭಾಪತಿಗಳೇ, ನಿನ್ನೆಯ ದಿನ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯತೆ ಕೆಲವಾರು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಬಹಳ ಜೋರಿನಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದುದು ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆಹಾರಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಜಗಳ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಆಗಿ ಹೊಸ ಬೀಜಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರೈಸುವಂಥ ಮಾತು ಇದೆ. ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ

ಇರಾಖೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರು ಆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಇದೆ, ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಇರಾಖೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗಳ ವತಿಯಿಂದ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕೋ-ಆರ್ಡಿನೇಷನ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಂಡು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರಾಖೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವೈಷಮ್ಯ ಉಂಟಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆಂದು ನಾವು ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೀಜಗಳ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಹತ್ವ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಶಾಂತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಾದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು. ಇಂಥಹ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ವಿವಾದಗಳು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಹಿರಿಯರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗದ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಲೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ದೆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಳುಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಇದನ್ನು ಅವರು ನಿಶ್ಚಯವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಯಾರದೋ ಮಾತು ಕೇಳಿ ಭಾವೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಆಧಾರಸ್ತಂಭಗಳಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿ ನಿರಪಡಿಸುವಂತಹವರು ಹೀಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರಾಗುವಂಥವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದೆ ಮುಖಂಡರಾಗತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ಹಾಳಾಗಬಾರದು. ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಮನವಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಮುಷ್ಕರ ಇದೇ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಬೇಕು. ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಬೇಡ ಎನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೆ ಎಂದಿಗೂ ತಿರಸ್ಕಾರ, ಬೇಜಾರು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿ, ಕನಿಕರವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಮಂಡಲಿಗೆ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಅದೇ ಭಾವನೆ ಇದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತಿರುಗಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಗೂಂಡಾ ಜನರು ಈ ಮುಷ್ಕರಗಳು ಆಗುವಂಥ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡೋಣವೆನ್ನುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುವ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಗಳು ದೊರಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಈ ಖಾದಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ! ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೌಕರವರ್ಗದವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ, ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾದಿ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಖಾದಿ ಮಂಡಲಯವರು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರೈತರ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಳಂಬ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರಬೇಕು. ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್, ಅಮೇರಿಕ ಮುಂತಾದ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಕಲಯಬಾರದು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಜನತೆಯ ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಪವರ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ವೇನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುವಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಮ್ಯಾನ್ ಪವರ್ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಇರುವಾಗ, ಯಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಯುಗ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ? ಅದನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ತನಕವೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾತ್ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಮನೋವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಏನಿದೆ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ಗದಗ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕು,

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್)

ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರೆತು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ವಾಸಮಾಡ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಏನೋ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಡೆಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯುಚ್ಚಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಒಂದೇ ಕಡೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬರೀ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದ ಸುತ್ತಮುತ್ತಲೂ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾಮಾನು ಗಳು ವಿತರಣೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಳಕೆದಾರರಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಉಳಿದ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರೀ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಎಂದರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರು ಒಬ್ಬ ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್‌ನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ನಡೆಯುವಾಗ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಇಟ್ಟಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಕ್ಲಾರ್ಕ್‌ನನ್ನು ಮನೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಬಳಕೆದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಬಳಕೆ ದಾರರ ಸಂಘಗಳು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಲ ಮತ್ತು ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳು ಜೀವಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹವನ್ನು ಕೊಡು ತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಜನಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಮಕ್ಕಳು ಹಾಲು ಕುಡಿದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಬಾಕಿಯವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಲುಕುಡಿದಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ವಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸೌಕರ್ಯವೂ ಸಹ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೇ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ದೊರೆಯಲಿ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೇನೂ ದ್ವೇಷವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇದೇ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೂ ದೊರಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಉಳಿದ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಾರದು. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಬೇರೆ ಭಾಗಗಳವರಿಗೂ ಹಾಲಿನ ಡೈರಿ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಅನ್ವಯ ವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರದ ಸಮೀಪದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 200 ಮೈಲು ದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವು ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನವರೇ ಪ್ರಾಧಾನ್ಯ, ಅವರೇ ಬಾಧ್ಯಸ್ಥರು ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಭಾವಿಸಬಾರದು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಈ ಡೈರಿಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಸ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಜನಗಳಿಗೂ ಹಾಲು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಪುನಃ ಪುನಃ ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣು ತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಫಿಲಂಸ್ಟುಡಿಯೋ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಚಲನಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಹಾಕು ತ್ತಾರೋ ನನಗಂತೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟು ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಂತಹ ಖಾಸಗೀ ಜನರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇರುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೈಮೇಲೆ ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಆರೋಪಣೆಗಳು

ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಜ್ಞರಾದವರು, ಅಭಿಮಾನ ವುಳ್ಳವರು ಅನೇಕರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು. ಅವರು ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನಾವು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಕನ್ನಡ ಚಲನ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ 25 ಸಾವಿರ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನೇನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕೊ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೇವಲ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದೂರು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಏತಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತನಿಖೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾದ ಮಾತು. ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗದ ಹಾಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋಡಿ ಆದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೆಕೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಧಾರವಾಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಿತ್ತು ಅದು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಯುನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ ಅಫಿಲಿಯೇಟ್ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆನಂತರ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಕರಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿ ಆಯಿತು. ತರುವಾಯ ಧಾರವಾಡದ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಲೇಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಏನಿತ್ತು ಅವು ಗಳನ್ನು ಬಂಡ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಅಗ್ರಿಕರ್‌ಚರಲ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ನಲುವಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಧಾರವಾಡ ಅಗ್ರಿಕರ್‌ಚರರ್ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಂದಾಗಿ ಅದು ನಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ ಧಾರವಾಡ, ಬಿಜಾಪುರ ಮುಂತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಗಳು ಏನಿವೆ ಅವು ಬೇರೆಕಡೆ ನಡೆಯುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುಬೆಕೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು, ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಲಾಭ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಇರುವ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಖಾತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನ ರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವುದು. ಆದರೆ ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ರೀಸರ್ಚ್ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಜ್ಞರಿಗೆ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವ ವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕ್ಕೆಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಸರಿಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಏನು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ? ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕಡೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ (ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯೋಜನೆಯೋಗಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಶಾಖೆಗಳ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮೆಡಿಕರ್ ಇರಾಖೆ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂದು ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಆರೋಗ್ಯಕರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರಾಗಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ರೀತಿಯ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇವರ ಕಷ್ಟವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಶುದ್ಧಪಡಿಸಿದ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ಸಿಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಒಳ್ಳೇ ಬ್ರೆಡ್ ಸಿಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬ್ಸದ್.—ಈಗ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಯಿತು. ನಾನು ಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾನು ಹಲವಾರು ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದು, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA (Local Authorities' Constituency).—Sir, I stand to support the motion of thanks moved by the Hon'ble Member Sri K. Suryanarayana Adiga on the Address of the Governor delivered on 19th instant. Sir, I am supporting the motion. I would like to say a few words on some of the important issues spotlighted in the Address of the Governor. In regard to the recent distur-

(SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA)

bances, the Governor has done well to observe that we should be able to combat the divisive forces and settle differences, if any, in such a manner as to maintain and strengthen unity and promote national integration at all times. Sir, this is an important observation made in the Governor's Address. We are aware that there is some dissatisfaction, some discontentment among the public, as I have observed, on three main issues in recent years, namely, (1) the rising prices and the consequent hardship caused to the low earning people (2) the so-called language issue and (3) the political motivation by the opposition parties in the country, in such an unfortunate manner that every issue concerning the interest of the public is being made the capital for carrying on agitation and disturbances to the destruction of public and private property. These are the main tendencies in the public prevailing in the country, particularly after the general elections.

Sir, about the students unrest, I am very strong on one point. We take the name of students in all agitations but is it true that the students are really interested? Is it true that the students are conversant with all these problems and in drawing the attention of the Leaders and to enlighten the public? Sir, I venture to say everything is said and everything is done in the name of the students. Surely, students are misguided by the intelligentia and political elements in the country. Suppose if the students are motivated they would be able to say so far what purpose they are doing the agitations and what should be the correction on the part of the State. Sir, I had occasion to question the students. They say " It is said like that and we are doing like this and what is the end for this, we do not know ". That is the feeling created in the minds of the students by many interested elements in the public. It is also said of guardian or parents of the students. Fortunately, many students are having their own parents. Suppose, we sent our children to schools and colleges to study, to acquire knowledge, for the betterment of their life. When our sons and daughters are going astray courting arrest and facing firing is it sensible on the part of the guardians, if they are worth the name, to keep silent at home and allow the students to run amuck? It is not at all sensible. The point is, without hesitation I should say, that the guardians are mostly responsible for the students unrest and to allow them to carry on these agitations and resort to the destruction of Public and private properties. So Sir, through this House, I take this opportunity to appeal to all concerned parents and guardians either in the office or out of office, in the political parties or out of political parties that they should not allow their sons and daughters to involve themselves in these political and public matters, to the deteriment of their own studies. His Excellency the Governor has done well in observing that the divisive forces should be checked up and settlement of differences, whatever they may be, should be taken by discussions and deliberations. That is enough. I am proud to say that the Governor has done well in making these observations.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ ಬಿ. ಮುರ್ಡ್ಡಾರಾಧ್ಯ (ವಿಧಾನಸಭಾಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಈಗ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Regarding language issue, let me say one word. The three-language formula which has been decided and accepted by the Parliament is the only golden mean. But the recent language amendment Bill and the following resolution of the Parliament has created some confusion in the minds of some non-Hindi speaking States. I do not say Southern India and Northern India which is illusionary and ridiculous. Even before independence we have taken Hindi as a national language or the link language and we have been persuing the studies in Hindi, not only from the official point of view, but from the general trade and commercial interest and communication interest. At this stage, can we re-think and say that Hindi is not good or that English should be adopted as a national language or official language, it is rediculous. It is anti-national and unpatriotic to have a foreign language as a language of the State and as a language of the Centre and the State Governments. Sir the evil effect of the foreign language and foreign culture can be very well noticed from the way our English educated youths are conducting themselves today. Without any hesitation and without any shame they say that this country is not paying them well and this country is not keeping up standards of administration and their prospects cannot be bright and so they are deserting the Mother country in order to live a better life and enjoy a better life. Our culture and our society is built up on the religious foundation and cultural orientation and not on mere economic interests or individual's livelihood. This, aptitude of youngmen as I have understood, is the result of foreign type of education. We have become more materialistic in outlook than spiritual or cultural. We claim higher salaries and higher benefit. Let us take the case of Harichandra, Purandaradasa or Basaveswara who have deserted their homes. For what? It is for cultural benefit; it is for the pursuit of truth; it is for their own salvation in life. Now the influence of foreign language and foreign education and western culture made our young men desert their motherland for their own selfish benefit. Is it not ridiculous? Is it not a matter of shame? This is the result of foreign education and foreign language. I have no grudge against English. I have learnt English and I am a graduate. But we should not dispise and demean our national language. We have adopted Hindi and accepted Hindi as a link language and national language. Regarding the Language Amending Bill and the Resolution, there is some confusion. It is suffice to say at this moment that the three language formula should be accepted. The study-load should be equally and evenly distributed so that non-Hindi students may not be overburdened by studing more languages. In the light of the resolution, Hindi students may have less load. The Hindi speaking students must be asked to study any of the accepted 14 languages as an our optional in addition to Hindi and English.

10-00 A.M.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have given effect to the three-language formula without a single murmur in the South and thousands of students are studying Hindi as a compulsory subject. There is no trouble. But that is not so in the North.

Sri VEKANAGODUA SIDDANGOUDA.—It is a pertinent point. Introduction of Hindi has gone at a snail-speed. As a matter of fact, our young people are not conversant to Hindi to the extent of introducing it as an official language. In the Resolution instead of saying Hindi or English', if they had said 'Hindi and English' that would have been very appropriate. With these words, I want to close this topic of language which is discussed at length in the Press and on the platform at all responsible conferences. In brief, I want to say that three language formula should be adopted, *i.e.*, mother tongue or regional language, Hindi and English in non-Hindi speaking areas and Hindi, English and any other language in Hindi speaking areas should be adopted. I hope responsible people and intelligentsia in the country will prevail upon the students and put a stop to this unnecessary language controversy at a time when the country is passing through defence problem, economic problem and so many other problems of Vital Public interest.

I want to pass on to Planning. Sir, I take this opportunity to be very frank and express myself freely. Regarding planning, we have completed three plan periods and we are ahead with the formation of fourth five year plan. But in essence, is it planning I want to question? As far as agriculture is concerned, I can say this is no planning. Of course, much more enlightened experts are there sitting on the Planning Commission occupying various positions. But as a layman, as a farmer, I have yet to realise the implication of this type of planning. Sir, to be precise, I want to take one or two examples. We plan for production in the agricultural sector mainly to meet the national requirment of industrial raw materials and food commodities. Whatever the requirements in the industrial sector, what is the requirements of food, cannot be the basis for planning? On the contrary, the basis of agricultural planning should be what is the kind of soil, whether it is under dry farming or irrigated farming, and what is the suitable crop that has to be grown; that is the basic natural factor so far as agricultural sector is concerned. Everything is based on that. We are putting the national targets at the national level; then it would be subject to the availability of funds and then it will be tailored to the State level; later on it will be cut off to the district level and subsequently it will be cut down to the taluk level; the in turn cut it to the village level. That is how, Our planning is done. Apart from the defective planning the most ironical part of planning is in its implementation; most deserving may not get the benefit; most undeserving people may get; there may be absolute scarcity and deficiency at a place and there may be surplus at another. There was shortage of nitrogenous fertilisers during the last three years; this year it may not be there. I

have noticed stocks of ammonia fertillsers and chemical fertilisers in godowns in certain taluks; whereas blackmarket was going on in fertilisers in certain other taluks. The point I want to emphasise on the Hon'ble Minister in charge of Agriculture is that Agricultural planning should be based on the nature of the soil, suitability of climate and fitting pattern of the crop, additional input of manure available, plant protection measures proposed to be undertaken and added to this, stabilisation of the price of agricultural products. I am sorry to say they have not taken these steps. Only yesterday morning I happen to read that the Food Minister of the Central Government, Sri Jagajivan Ram has been pleased to express that prices of certain agricultural products are going down and he would do everything to stabilise them and see that remunerative prices are kept up in the interest of farming. That is not the way. This trial and error method is not at all sound. Planned development means that everything should be planned; they must see what will be the nature of production, whether it is suitable to the soil, rainfall and claimatic condition. Next they must also consider what will be the cost of production. If the producer is to be given an adequate premium for all the trouble that he takes in producing the commodities. He should be given an incentive price what would be the optimum price; in comparison to the cost of production; how far that optimum price could be stabilised in the market keeping in view to the world market. That is what we mean by stabilisation. Over and above that in relation to the demand and supply, if there is any profit that can be earned by the agriculturist, that may be allowed but not to the detriment of consmer. These are the lines on which planning should proceed. With these few words, I request the hon'ble Minister for Agriculture to keep these points in mind while formulating the Fourth Five Year Plan which is coming up now. I would also request him to arrange for the survey of the soils in the different regions of the State. Let Mysore be the pioneer in this type of planning. Let us consider the different types of soils, different climatic areas, different methods of cultivation that are in vogue in this State. I wish the experts take up the survey of the soil and keeping in mind other factors they should advise the agriculturists on the croping pattern that may be adopted in each area. I had an opportunity of going to Australia. Everybody knows that Australia was nothing but a desert when the Britishers went there. Even now 2/3 of the area in Australia gets less than ten inches rainfall nothing but shallow grass was growing. But scientific and systemetic thinking and encouragement given by the Government has made the country prosperous today. To make the economic use of poor soil and rainfull, the brought the marino sheep all the way from Australia to Africa. It is introduced wheet cropping and today major wheat-growing and wool country. This is nothing but the result of scientific planning. This type of planning should be undertaken in our country particularly in agricultural sector.

Regarding seasonal conditions and relief measures, I am of the opinion that Government have done very well. I must congratulate the Government for being very kind and considerate in providing employ-

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ment to people of the rural areas in these hard days particularly by starting relief measures. They have done exceptionally well and they have shown kindness to the rural people in a measure which calls forth the utmost gratitude.

Regarding food and civil supplies, our Government under the sponsorship of the Central Government have started the consumer co-operative movement and it has made a very good beginning. But I am sorry to note that only the purchase side of food grain have been mentioned in the Governor's Speech. They have missed the many important points. Till now the people used to get their essential commodities from the private trading sector. Now the consumers' co-operative movement is coming up very well. But as it happened in times of war, as in the case of the Second World War, of which I have personal knowledge, consumers' Co-operative movement flourised during the time of control and it collapsed immediately after de-control. That should not happen again. There should be a connective factor in the market to hold the price line at reasonable levels. For the proper supply of the essential commodities perhaps there is no other alternative to co-operative consumer's movement, next to the Departmental stores managed by the Government itself. Government need not entangle themselves into this trading. On this issue I would like to say that every town big or small must have a Janatha Bazar or a depaimental Store.

SRI P. M. NADGOUDA (Mininister for Co-operation and Development).—How much money will be required ?

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—As I said, I do not want costly articles like Bangalore silk sarees to be kept in smaller towns and villages. It is enough if their essential needs are supplied. The needs of each locality should be studied and only those commodities that requird may be made available. The size should be fixed and varieties should be fixed. My idea is that the Departmental stores should have a net work right from the capital city to the remotest village. I want to tell the Government that the people of the villages are honest. They are more national minded than the urban intelligentsia and it is they who are keeping up the balanced and stable Government, and a stable administration and a peaceful Society. All the troubles are in the Cities. Villages are not bothered whether the language is going to be Hindi or English. It is all the trouble of people in cities who are service-minded, people who are salary-minded, who are entangled in this. Therefore, our utmost consideration should be the welfare of the villagers who are working on minimum profit. Let us not be guilty of ignoring their needs and welfare.

One thing which I cannot understand is clubbing of Labour and Training—the linking up of the two in the Governor's Address. It is a very strange combination. Anyway our people are really good ; labour is very good and Government is also very good and it has taken steps

to reduce the number of strikes in the labour sector and I congratulate the Government and much more the labour organisations who have shown all the restraint in their relations with management in their day to day activity.

I also congratulate the Government when they say that they are going to build rest houses in tourist Centres. I only want to suggest that wherever there are big bus-stands, retiring rooms or guest houses may be built.

Regarding education Sir, many elderly Members have spoken on this topic. I do not want to take much time of the House. I only want to congratulate the Government for having done very well in giving the triple benefit scheme to primary teachers and for extending their training from one year to two years, which will definitely go among way in improving their teaching efficiency which in turn will ensure the benefit of our younger generation. I am glad that Government have gone ahead with the issue of guide book for teachers in Nursery schools. They have done very well. Any words of appreciation may fall short to express the earnestness shown in the educational administration.

One word I want to say regarding the Secondary education. When I was a student, I was in Bombay State. Drawing is a basic art in the civilisation of man in the history. If we visit any aboriginal country or backward country or if we go to the Stone Age we notice the art of drawing had its beginnings with the aborigines representing intrade drawing whatever they found worth noting. Now I have got several grievances aginst the new syllabus. I have got grievances against the so-called experts in the educational field. They have omitted this drawing or fine arts from the general syllabus and grouped them with the work experience; work experience means that one should actually work and gain some experience. That will develop as craft. The whole engineering is based on drawing and fine arts and the whole fine arts is based on drawing and painting. It is very necessary to impress upon the students from their childhood the importance of drawing and fine arts. At least two to three periods should be allotted in the secondary stage for drawing. Otherwise, how do you expect students to draw diagrams neatly. Separate marks should be earmarked for drawing subject. If you do not teach the students how to have a neat handwriting and develop nice drawing, in their later years they will suffer. The experts have grouped drawing in the working experience group. I request the hon'ble Minister in charge of Education to bestow his kind attention very seriously in this matter, because this goes a long way in the students' future career.

Sri JEEVARAJ HIRACHAND SHAH (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—There are so many leading politicians and saintly personalities whose hand-writing is not good. Perhaps that is one of the factors that made them great.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೈ. ಎನ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ಪದವೀಧರರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಚಾಣಕ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಾಕ್ಯ ಹೇಳಲು ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ತಾನು ಬರೆದದ್ದು ತನಗೇ ಓದಲು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ತಜ್ಞರ ಲಕ್ಷಣ.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Thank you, Sir, Really, it is very humorous.

Regarding these fine arts, I once again request the Government to consider their inclusion in the general curriculum of the Primary and Secondary education as it was earlier.

I wish to say a word about the Fine Arts Teachers as they are called in Bombay Karnataka. They have undergone four to five years' training after passing the S.S.L.C. Examination. When they are employed as Drawing Teachers, they draw the same pay as S.S.L.C. candidates recruited as teachers. It is only those who have some talent in the fine arts that take to drawing and develop their talents and become drawing teachers. After passing the S.S.L.C. examination, he takes up four to five years to qualify himself for a Diploma or Degree in Drawing as in the case of technical personnel like licentiates in engineering, etc. While a B.Sc. or a B.E. will get a higher scale of pay starting from Rs. 250 or so, grave in justice is done to these Drawing Teachers by giving them a lower scale of pay. If the Government is earnest to give encouragement to fine arts, we have to keep the Drawing Teachers on par with the Graduates and Diploma holders in engineering so far as pay and prospects are concerned, if a higher scale of pay and allowances cannot be given to them. The Drawing Teachers should be paid a reasonable salary consistent with their qualifications and talents.

I have said enough regarding Planning. I wish to say something about Agriculture. I want to throw some light on some programmes that are now carried on by the so-called progressive farmers. For the last 2–3 years, Government were encouraging the growing of high-yielding varieties like hybrid jowar, maize, wheat and such other seeds. We have been encouraging the progressive farmers to grow more and more hybrid-jowar for seed production and the Government are hoping that our State would reach the target in food producing. As a result of this encouragement, hybrid seed production has become surplus and the demand for it is shrinking not only in our State but also in other States. Now the farmers who have produced these hybrid seeds at a cost of Rs. 800–900 per acre have found their investment going to be locked up. All their stocks are held up in the godowns. They have no market for them and they are put to great loss. This problem has to be tackled by the Government. Government, I understand also has got surplus stock of seeds with them and have spent all the amount allotted for this purpose. They have spent even more by taking additional grants. I want to impress upon the hon. Minister in charge of Agriculture to have some restraint in advising farmers regarding multiplication of seeds. Formerly, the Agricultural Department was doing breeding, producing and doing multiplication of improved seeds. Now we have entrusted the progressive farmers with this work with the result that

there is no restriction. This certification and testing procedure have to be done by the officers and should be under their control. I notice that the rejected seed is given back to the farmer and the same seed is used by innocent farmers for sowing. Therefore, I once again appeal to the Government to restrict these activities relating to production mostly to our Agricultural Uuiversity and the Agriculture Department. Whenever there is acute scarcity and it is necessary to go ahead with the seed multiplication then some selected intelligent and our progressive farmers may be entertained. They should not be entertained at random like this.

With these observations on the high-yielding varieties, may I point out certain policy matters in the field of agriculture after the establishment of Agricultural University in our State ?

Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The House will now adjourn and meet at 11 A M.

The House rose at Thirty Minutes past Ten of the Clock to re-assemble at Eleven of the Clock.

The House re-assembled at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was referring to the topic of agriculture as contained in the Address of the Governor. In continuation I would like to say that after the creation of Agriculture University in the State, certain problems have cropped up and we have to think intelligently and tackle them tactfully and in a purposeful manner. The Agriculture Department was singularly shouldering the responsibility of agricultural education and research prior to the establishment of this University. The University has been established with the great hopes on the model of the Land Grant College in America for the rapid progress of agriculture in our State. However, this Agricultural University has adopted a policy of "hasten to slow". It is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and a heart burning issue that when the Agricultural College, Dharwar, was managed under the Agricultural Department of the State and was merely affiliated to Karnatak University, there were post-graduate courses conducted by the same existing staff and laboratories, for years. For instance courses leading to M.Sc. (Agri.) and Ph.D, etc. Somehow for lack of leadership in the Agriculture University and lack of understanding and lack of proper lead in the university; the course have been stopped. That is why I have always stressed that we must think of purposes and not persons. Otherwise we will lose sight of many vital things. I am not pointing out finger against any institution or authorities in any way. But my main consideration is that before the establishment of this university, post-graduate courses leading to doctorate were conducted by the Dharwar college and after its establishment they have stopped and it is attributed to paucity of funds.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The tendency now is to extend the benefit of research and post-graduate studies to mofussil areas. This is the scheme of things adopted by the Mysore University. There seems to be functioning of reverse gear at Bangalore. I want to know what is the position.

[Mr. Vice-Chairman (Sri Govardhana Rao) in the Chair].

It is more or less the same thing as observed by our senior member. The Karnatak University was giving only Rs. 600 per student to the guides working at Dharwar Agricultural college when it was under the Department. Now, it is quite funny that the Agricultural University authorities are pleading paucity of funds Instead of being grateful to the State Government for extending all facilities and for sanctioning lands, buildings, funds and expert staff, they say that Government has not sanctioned funds and therefore they cannot conduct post-graduate course at Dharwar. This is something which is not acceptable to any sane person. They were giving Rs.600 per student for post-graduate training to the Guides and the same laboratories and the same equipment are there and I do not know how paucity of funds comes in. Among the 19 members on the Board of Regents I am one and I am proud that our Council has unanimously elected me to the Board of Regents. May I take this opportunity to assure the hon. Members that I am doing my best to advance agricultural research and education and if I am not able to deliver goods it is beeause of my limited strength in the Board. Anyway, I have not failed to express myself on any issue in the public interest and in the interest of the Government. The postgraduate courses which were conducted prior to the establishment of this University were stopped. It is indeed painful to many of us who looked upon this University with great hopes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There must be some reason for this unusual step taken by the University. My hon. friend has not enlightened us on this matter.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—The simple reason is this. The University authorities visualised that there must be highly qualified personnel, necessary assistants and well-equipped laboratory for conducting post-graduate courses. That is all right. Let us make it more and more perfect; progressive steps are always welcome but it is very detrimental to the advancement of agricultural research and education if we stop the post-graduate course, without making alternate arrangments.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is it the contention of the hon. Member that after having scrapped the postgraduate research in the Dharwar College nothing is done in the Bangalore University for research.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—For the courses that were conducted at Dharwar no alternative arrangements have been made at Hebbal College. The most unfortunate thing is that the graduate students have been admitted for the post-graduate course but they were kept in

suspense without accepting the fees for admission. The parents of the students are asking us as to what is to become of them, whether their children should continue higher studies or apply and go for jobs. This is the anomalous position in which we find ourselves. The guardians as well as students are put to hardships. I would urge upon the hon. Minister in charge to see that the post-graduate courses which were conducted without any extra burden of finance on the State Government should be continued as before.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the total expense visualised for the continance?

Mr. VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—A remuneration of only Rs. 600 per student was given to the Guides who were conducting the training classes.

Sri J. B, MALLARADHYA.—If the post-graduate research course is to be continued in Dharwar, what is the total damage to the State Exchequer ?

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—The Agricultural University have estimated it in their own way to the tune of the order of 5-6 lakh. I do not think it will involve so much expenditure. The post-graduate courses which were conducted there should have been continued as usual. Otherwise, it is ridiculous to call it a University even when there is no post-graduate course. I therefore request the Government to look into this matter and see that the post-graduate courses which were conducted at Dharwar are continued. Otherwise Sir there is no section who do not want this Dharwar College to be affiliated to the Agicultural Universtiy at Hebbal. We will start a faculty in agriculture in the Karnatak University and be done with it. That is, of course, not acceptable even to me. When we have created a separate University, it must be our main objective to nourish it and develop it as visualised under the Act. If the Agricultural University delays any more, nothing prevents us legally from opening a faculty in agriculture. There is a faculty in agriculture in Madhya Pradesh University. That may not be a healthy way of developing institutions. Since we have already created an Agricultural University, it is for us to see that the post-graduate courses are conducted there in all the major subjects.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The hon'ble Member is keeping back valuable information from the House. If he gives the background, we can give some suggestions when we speak.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.— Sir, I have nothing to hide from the hon'ble Members and I am very frank. They say that they have no funds and their estimate of expenses comes to Rs. 5 lakhs or so, which is exorbitant. As a matter of fact, as I said before, a remuneration of only Rs. 600 per year per student was given to the Guides for giving training. With the same staff' with the same equipments, with the same laboratory, with the same library, etc., I do not know how Rs. 5 lakhs would be required, Of course, they may have a big plan

(SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA)

for appointing more doctorate people with a well-established laboratory and so on, but that is not at all necessary at this stage. With these words I request the Hon'ble Minister to look into the matter and see that post-graduate courses are continued as before at Dharwar.

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA (Minister for Education).—There is no point in saying that all of a sudden all the postgraduate courses should be opened in the Agricultural University. It is now in its infant stage and is growing. In course of time we will have post-graduate courses in various branches. For the time being we are having post-graduate courses in some branches and in other branches as and when technical people and money are available, we will open them. Tere were no sufficient laboratory equipment and trained personnel at the Dharwar Agricultural College and there was also difficulty about money and therefore the post-graduate course had to be discontinued there.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—May I know whether the degree awarded by the Agricultural College at Dharwar is not recognised by the Universities India till now ?

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—The Dharwar Agricultural College was conducting post-graduate courses in Agronomy, Agricultural Pathology and Botany and the degrees are awarded by the Karnatak University and not by the college itself. I am proud to say that the people who have taken doctorate and M.Sc. degrees from the Karnatak University have been recognised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Reserve and not only in India but even in U.S.A. and other countries abroad. The most imporant factor with which I, as a farmer and a farm leader, is concerned with is research. There are some precious matters on which we cannot afford to take costly experiments. As a matter of fact, agricultural resarch was started in this country systematicaly under the British rule and the Britishers established many research stations to carry on research on field crops. They have introduced many new varieties in cotton, sugar-cane, rice, jowar, wheat, oil seeds and what not. On the event of the establishment of Agricultural University, the major research stations have been transferred to the Agricultural University, and the staff who were working in the different Research Stations were also transferred. Government in their Order have accepted that other things being equal regarding qualifications, experience, etc., whatever is prescribed by the Academic Council, preference should be given to such transferred staff in future appointments. But, the main omission here is, the Selection Committee formed under the Statute of the University was not appraised of this fact that preference should be given to the transferred officials other things being equal in respect of prescribed qualifications by the Academic Council of the University. This omission has caused much hardship and discontentment, because the senior staff in large numbers have

not been absorbed by the University, and new entrants are entertained even from outside the State. The option given by the transferred employees is binding and they cannot seek repatriation. After the event of transfer, a Government Order was issued asking their choice whether to continue in the Department or in the University. They visualised that this is a growing institution and they have got every chance of being absorbed in the regular posts. Unfortunately, this simple omission has caused great hardship to the officials. But that apart what about the future devlopment and progress of research ? People having 10-20 years experience in research could not be absorbed, and even if they are absorbed, certain conditions in the university Order, are not secure, and therefore they prefer repatriation. Now, the research stations are having new recruits of course with M. Sc. and P.hd., qualifications. They do not know how to handle research. It is something like a lady having basic science degree but not knowing that matchbox is to be opened for a match stick, and fire is to be created by striking. Though they have the required qualifications, certainly they have no experience. According to the illustrious example of Mendel an authority on plant breeding Research it is not the adequate qualification only that counts in research, but it involves keen observation and experience for conducting research. One should find out not only the diseases, but he must also be able to find out the preventive measures. But, these new-comers will not be able to identify even the diseases. Sir, as a member of the University, I would like to submit that experienced research workers, who were working on Research Stations in the Department are repatriated and the Research Stations are now manned by new-comers with inadequate experience.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಕುಬಸದ್ (ವಿಧಾನ ಸಭಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ).—ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಚೀಫ್‌ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ಕರೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದರು. ಏನೂ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ?

Sri VENKANGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—Sir, I am a bit provoked by what the hon'ble member said about I.R.S. variety of paddy. It means an international Rice No. 8 got from Phillipines. This was introduced by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research Station at Delhi three years back. It was introduced at Hebbal Station only last year. It gave very good standing crop ; it had no diseases during the last season. The University authorities have appraised the farmers and responsible leaders that this is a superior variety and it is thriving well in the Mysore climatic conditions. But, when it was sown in the next Khariff season, the crop failed on account of bacterial leaf blight disease. When it was made known that it is suceptible to local disease under local climatic conditions, they cannot say that it is a superior variety. Further it is too much for any scientist or a progressive thinker to accept a new name 'ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿ ಬತ್ತ' as if they have evolved a new variety. Usually, new names are given whenever new varieties are evolved, for instance Lakshmi Cotton, just to identify it and get it recognised in the market.

Sri VISWANATHASWAMY (Local Authorities' Constituency).—This I. R. 8. paddy, which the hon'ble member refers to here, might have been introduced only last year at Hebbal. In our area it was introduced two years back, they got it from Andhra and they are getting good crop.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—It is not a evolution out of breading at Hebbal farm or under this University. But it is misleading in the scientific and public sphere.

11-30 A.M.

Sir, there are so many research stations etablished and well developed in the Department and these research stations are established to try new varieties introduced or evolved in the restricted area where it should be grown by the farmers. These research stations some of them are held by freshers and the result would be far reaching and detrimental to the research dvelopment. The advice of the experts is not heeded to. I do not think the experts in the Agriculture Department have been consulted in doing research work and all that reorganisation set up. Even to-day, we have been questioning that this leads to the detriment of the progress and advancement of research. For instance they made Dharwar Agriculture Research Station as Research Station for cotton. Lakshmi variety cotton has been tried and it has not come up satisfactorily on the research farm because of the transitional climate. It is to be grown in the dry belt erea like Gadag Ron, Shirahatti and adjoining Hyderabad Karnatak area. Multiplication of the seeds is conducted at Gadag Farm. Whatever the research of the result my be, it should come up well when it is put on field. The main point is, the research stations have been established for scientific consideration and to try the improved varieties under in agro-climatic conditions on the field. The same position exists with regard to Bijapur Research Station also in respect of Rabi Jowar Hundreds of varieties have been tried. When the research material is shifted from one station to another, it is bound to spoil. These research organisations should be handled by experts in concurrence with the expets of the Agricultural Department. It is not a layman 's business. Scientific and technical points are involved there. Otherwise we will lose our efficiency in research. Our Agriculture University is quite different from other Universities. It is in par with the technical education. The research should be conducted in the University. Everything must be done in concurrence with the executive officers in the Agriculture Department because they are more conversant with the farmer's problems and they are in touch with the farmers and the public in the field. Both the Agriculture Universitiy and the Officers in the Department are really useful for this work. But there should be some one to carry out the results of research. Mere carrying on the research work won't help and that should come down to field. Therefore, I earnestly request the Government to see that Research Organisation should work in co-ordination and in consultation with the Agriculture Department. Otherwise, you make bifurcation.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Of course there should be co-operation between the Department and the Research Stations. But the University should not have this kind of work because it cannot concentrate on this thing.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—The fundamental research on agricultural sciences may be conducted in the University and the applied research should be done by the Agricultural Department. For solving all other farm problems also, the Department should be responsible. There is a tendency among farmers not to refer their problems to Agricultural University if any research is called for, they are used to discuss and appraise of their farm problem to the officers of the Agricultural Department during their normal contracts.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why should we entrust the work to the University ? Of course the Hon'ble Member made valuable contribution. But this is a matter which should be looked into seriously by the Minister for Agriculture.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—Sir, next to that, I want to say that in case if this is not feasible and acceptable either to the Governmnet or to the Universiy in the interest of the farmers and in the interst of advancement of agriculture in the State, I only want to suggest that there may be a sort of bifurcation effected and that the fundamental research on agriculture may be handled by the Agricultural University and applied research in the State may be handled by the Agriculture Department and these research stations which are distinct from the major stations now handled by the University may be transferred to the Agriculture Department, wherever necessary and applied research and agricultural programme may be continued to the benefit of the farmers, in general.

Sir, then I want to say a few words about the admissions to Agricultural Course in the University. I was very much overjoyed that in response to our earnest appeal the State Government was kind enough to give preferential treatment to our farmers' Children by giving incraesed seats in the Agricultural University. But some legal problem has come before us now. According to paper reports, I gather, that the same procedure which was in vogue in Madras State was challenged by a student and the appeal was pending before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has passed orders that it is not feasible under the constitution. As a result of that, we have to re-think regarding admissions to first year (Agriculture), a formula which will be in keeping with the spirit of the proposal that we have put forth last year was got to be thought of. Regarding one point, I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister in-charge and leave it to his own good consideration as to what is to be done in the matter, in consultation with the concerned experts, if the Agricultural University is taking some extension acttivities. Under the objects of the University, that is integration of education research and extension it may complicate the activities of the department by overlapping. Research and education are to be handled by the University,

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at this stage, the execution and extension should be continued by the Department. In the specialised schemes and under USAID benefits that are coming up, the University is taking extension activities. As a result some confusion is being created in the minds of the people, as to whom they should look for expert guidance and in some cases, it has caused many overlapping problems. Sir, the supply of manures, implements and all that to the progressive farmers should be channelised through one source and in the fitness of things through the Department. University also shares the benefits of foreign aid and passes itself in these activities. This is the kind of things that are going on. Sir, Agriculture Department, is charged with the responsibility of execution of programmes in agricultural plans. Unless otherwise, there is perfect co-operation and understanding between the Agricultural Department and University authorities we would be landing into a dangerous zone. They must have common programme in this field of extension. They must have cordial relationship and co-ordinated effort. Otherwise, there will be conflict. Agricultural University and Agriculture Department are part and parcel of our State and both these agencies create hope that they are working for our benefit. Let us hope they will come up to our expectations. Research re-organisation is giving us a doubt as to whether research programme is not going to be hampered in the next 10 years. The Agricultural University has been created in the state newly and every new agency creates some problems, and I think this is a simple problem. I am confident that the Hon'ble Minister in charge will bestow his kind attention and set right the matters, by constituting Consultation Committees wherever necessary.

Sir, I do not know, how they take up piecemeal issues, here and there in the Governor's address. Now you have taken up Bangalore Dairy as one of the State subjects. This is a State Legislature and the Address is for the members who are drawn from every nook and corner of the State. We are equally interested in the Bangalore Dairy. But when the matter of Dairy comes up, we are also expected to know something about the policy of Dairy development in the State. It is all right, if an officer of the Dairy reports to the Government that Bangalore Dairy was not working all right. It was a losing concern to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs. Now it has improved and it is supplying 50,000 litres of milk to the citizens. But when it is included in the Address of the Governor, it must come as a major policy applicable to all parts of the State. It is good that Bangalore Dairy project is coming up very well and making amends for the past losses and past lapses. It is a very happy thing. I only request the Government to see that when an issue is raised in the Address of the Governor it should be applicable to the entire State, rather than to a city or District or any place. Sir, I may add here, that Dairy is deemed to be subsidiary industry from the beginning of the agricultural history in this country. We have got so much reverance to the Cow, because it is the primary animal which

gives precious milk to the population. Now this Dairy Development policy and programme should be made applicable to the State and particularly as subsidiary industry to the farmer, so that they will have a balanced development. Now there is craze for chemical fertilisers to make up the deficiency of organic manures. There is shortage of hay and fodder and foodgrains, because we have not developed the Dairy Industry as it should be a subsidiary industry. We do not want professional milkmen as a class which may be existing in urban areas. In rural areas where we bank on milk supply it should be our primary object to develop it as a subsidiary industry. With these words, I request the Government to have state-wise policy, state-wise milk with supply scheme, as quickly as possible, because it will not only increase the earning of the farmer but the farmer would also supply precious and nutritious food and food articles to the population and incidentally produce more organic manure.

Regarding co-operation, I have got to say a few words. I am very glad our Hon'ble Minister is here. It is really very sad state of affairs in the Governor's Address, that they have catalogued 8 to 9 schemes under co-operative movement, for the improvement of the economy of the State. Has not the co-operative movement continued progressively? Has it collapsed? This is not the way of putting things. They have catalogued only 9 schemes and say that the total outlay of Rs. 14.32 crores have been sanctioned. Is it the only achievements to be done during the coming year?

Sri P. M. NADGOUDA.—If the Hon'ble Member were to yield for a moment, I may say that these special schemes are mentioned because it is one of the important phases of development of co-operation where ths Agriculture Re-Finance Corporation is giving so much money to the State of Mysore.

Sri VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—Sir, I am quite convinced. There is no denying of that fact. But much more sections are being covered day by day by co-operatives and the Co-operation Department is doing wonderful service in keeping up the price level which is the main concern of the common man in the State. Rising price is the main grievance and they are doing yeomen service in keeping up the price level. Is it not worth mentioning? What about the incentive given by co-operation for agricultural production? They are to be congratulated and it has to be accepted by one and all that they have done well. They ought to have thrown light to much more important public welfare activities taken up by the department. The Co-operative Department is doing much more than what is said in the Address of the Governor. If you don't throw light on the vital services and activities of the Co-operative Department you will be failing in your duty. The Co-operative Department is helping the development of agricultural processing industries. It is trying to develop supply and services through co-operatives. It is helping the consumers' movement; they are opening Janatha bazaars, departmental stores,

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primary consumer centres, etc. These are all vital activities taken up by the Co-operative Department. So, the Co-operative Department is doing much more than what is said in the Address.

Next I will take up industrial development. Industrial development is coming up very well and power production is increasing. The Government is very enthusiastic and very liberal and generous to provide facilities to enterprising persons and very soon it is hoped that industries will develop in the State. Regarding mines and Geology, I want to say a word. Mineral wealth in the State is enormous as exhibited by the Survey of the Kuduremukh in respect of iron ore I am glad to say that the Geological Survey of India has taken up a survey of Gold mines at Gadag. There are so many areas where there are valuable deposits of minerals available in the State. I request the State Government to appoint an expert team consisting of one or two outsiders from the Geological Survey of India to survey the whole State in regard to the availability of minerals. For example, we thought that gold deposits might have been exhausted by the earlier companies in Gadag Gold Mines. I visited the area and had discussion with the Experts from the Geological Survey of India who are camping and carrying on survey work there. They are of the opinion that very little has been explored by the earlier miners and they have not gone beyond 400 feet deep and so much more mineral wealth may be available there and to give a decisive report they may take about one year. Even at the beginning of the survey, they are hepeful of getting some rich deposits of gold in the Gadag Mines. So also about copper which is used in various industries. I am told there are very good copper deposits in the State. So, I suggest that surveys may be conducted regarding the mineral wealth so that in this period of deficit economy and growing economy, whatever we get from this source may be added to our rapid development.

Regarding Mahajan Commission Report, much has been said. I only want to express my view regarding the so called consensus of opinion. What is the consensus of opinion ? Is it not the Parliament that exhibits consensus of opinion ? Are we to go to the streets and ask person after person what is his opinion.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN.—They are not going to do that. They are going to take the consensus of party in the Parliament.

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANAGOUDA.—That is exactly what I wanted to say. Any way when we have taken steps to organise linguistic States, there may be border disputes here and there. They will have to be settled through negotiation and discussion by the Central Government and not by the Parliament. Suppose there is border dispute between Mysore and Maharashtra or between Mysore and Kerala, in what way other members are interested ? They will take it as a general policy. We know the problem ; the neighbouring States know their

problem. I only want to say that border disputes are to be settled in the light of the Mahajan Commission Report and by further discussion with the concerned State Governments. This consensus of Parliament or Ruling Party in the Parliament has no meaning. The Mahajan Commission recommendations should be accepted in toto, if you have regard for such high judicial personality.

Regarding legislation, I read in the Papers that the Minister in charge of Development was kind enough to say that Panchayathiraj will be introduced very shortly. It should have been included in the Governor's Address. But I do not find it there. The Hon'ble Minister in charge has made a statement in the lower House that he would bring the Bill shortly. I request him to bring the Panchayathiraj Bill as early as possible. I had occasion to observe in Gujarath and Marashtra that the three-tier system is working very successfully. Since we are committed to give power to the people, let us give them executive duties also and see how they fare well. With these words, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to express myself and thank the Governor for giving us a bird's eye view of the achievements of the State Government's programme in the coming year. I hope the size of the Plan will be kept up for the next year and the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be much more ambitious. With this hope, I thank His Excellency for Addressing us and I support the Motion of thanks moved by Mr. Adiga.

12-00 noon.

† SRI GANJI VEERAPPA (Teachers' Constituency).—Mr. Chairman Sir, I know that after the exhaustive speech by my learned friend Hiregowd who has touched all the important aspects of the Address by the Governor, I should not take much time in repeating the points that have been already urged.

Sir, the country today is passing through a very troublesome time. In fact there is unrest in the country in various areas, both economic and political. So far as Mysore is concerned we had some trouble on the border issue, and we thought that the matter was settled finally when the award was passed by the Mahajan Commission. As my friend put it just now, the finality with regard to this issue is not yet there, because we hear that a sort of consensus is likely to be taken. I do not know what exactly is meant by the term consensus. Perhaps only those who have sponsored about it know it. What I can say is, we in Mysore should not allow any consensus or whatever to take place in the Parliament apart from placing a Bill in Parliament which should be done now. But the method like the consensus was nowhere contemplated. I am thankful to the Press. I am reminded of a caricature which I saw recently in the Press. There was a quarrel between the husband and wife and they said: we cannot settle it between our-

† Indicates that the speeches or remarks have not been revised by the member concerned.

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selves; let us refer it to the Home Minister of India for taking a consensus in the Parliament,. When the dispute concerns only Mysore, Kerala and Maharashtra, what is it that is sought to be done by taking the consensus in a matter like this? In fact, it is not a national issue as such. It is a dispute between three States and the Government of India can take a decision and Parliament will give a final verdict. Leaving all this, a method has been ingenously mooted by the Home Minister of the Government of India who is himself an interested party so far as this aspect is concerned. So Sir, with all vehemence at my command, I only say, this House, the Government of Mysore and the State as such, should with one voice protest against such a method, as the national consensus. I only wish that our Chief Minister, who now happens to be the President of an important organisation in the country.....

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair].

Sri K. R. ACHAR (Legislative Assembly Constituency).—Even the Prime Minister seems to have expressed the view and she seems to have favoured the method of national consensus. Even in the Party that idea seems to find favour. That came in papers.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—With the greatest respect I have for our Prime Minister, I cannot understand on a matter like this which concerns three States and the Government of India, there is no reason for any consensus or the propriety in referring for the national consensus. This is not a national matter of national importance. As I said, the matter is confined to three States and the Prime Minister and Parliamentary executive. In fact, according to me Sir, this question of appointment of the Mahajan Commission was mooted by the Congress Working Committee. It is not Government of India that sponsored this. At their suggestion, the Government of India appointed a high level commission like this. The matter has not yet been considered by the Congress Working Committee which sponsored this. I think the procedure now adopted seems to be to circumvent and by-pass the regular procedure which is not correct. Anyway Sir, I submit that Mysore as a whole—because there is no difference of opinion between any of the Parties in the State with regard to this issue; Mysore is unanimous so far as the acceptance of the Mshajan Commission Report is concerned. With one voice, we ought to tell the Government of India that no such deviation from the usual procedure should be made in regard to the Mahajan Commission Report.

Another burning question now before the country is the language issue. Sir, we all know that the Parliament passed this Official Languages Act after due deliberation and before the Bill was moved in the Parliament, the Prime Minister consulted all Parties and took the views of all the States and they came to the conclusion that this

Act would solve finally this vexed question of language and if it was left at that, without supplementing it by another resolution which was passed there, perhaps this controversy would not have been raised so prominently in the country. The entire confusion has been created on account of the resolution that has been passed. I do not blame the students for having carried on the agitation because it is the students that are affected vitally and fundamentally because they are the future citizens. Their prospects are affected and therefore, if the students have taken into their minds the language issue so keenly, I do not blame them at all. I only blame them for the way in which they have conducted this agitation. They should not have fallen a prey into the hands of the anti-social elements and laid themselves open to the blame that they were violent in their approach. If the agitation was peaceful and constitutional, I would have been one with them. After all, I know injustice has been done in the case of non-Hindi speaking areas in the country on account of the Resolution that has been passed by the Parliament after the Act had been passed, which casts an unequal burden on the students in the non-Hindi areas.

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿಶ್ವನಾಥಸ್ವಾಮಿ.—ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಏನು ಪಾರ್ಲಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಆಯ್ತು, ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಇತ್ತೆಂಬುದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು. ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾರತದವರು ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ನಡೆಸಿದರೋ, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಈ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಸೇರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು, ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಚಳುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯ ತಂದು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದವರು ಪ್ರತಿಭಟನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿರಬಹುದು.

Sri R. S. MAHANTA SETTY (Local Authorities' Constituency).—What is the difference between the Act that is passed and the Resolution which is also passed on the same subject? Whether the resolution is binding and what is the necessity of the resolution? Does it form part of the Act itself? What is the effect of the Resolution?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—A very important question has been raised by my friend Mr. Mahantha Shetty and it is constitutional Pandits that have to give a final verdict on it because we cannot understood a resolution passed after an Act has been passed by the Parliament. It is first of its kind so far as our memory goes that in the Parliament any Act that has been passed to be followed by a Resolution. To my knowledge, I have not come across any such situation when a Resolution of this nature has been passed.

Sri M. GOVARDHANA RAO (Nominated).—It is binding.

Sri K. R. ACHAR.—We can cite the Industries Policy Resolution. So, if the Parliament passed a Resolution, certainly it is a binding fact and that has to be followed.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—That is why, I submitted that on the one side we have got the Official Languages Act passed by the Parliament. On the other side, we have the Resolution passed by the Parliament. To me, it appears, after careful reading of the Resolution that if really the

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intention of the Parliament was to incorporate the substance or the spirit of the Resolution in the Act, a provision would have been made in the Act itself. However, I would not like to take up a Constitutional issue. I would leave it to the Constitutional Pundits and the Parliament to consider the effect. To us, it appears that the Resolution has its binding effect.

That is why, as my hon'ble friend rightly pointed out, the country is now posed with two problems one in the South and the other in the North. In the South, we have been vociferous in saying that the Resolution be dropped or withdrawn. In the North, they are equally persistent that it holds good. In Madras, the Legislature has passed a resolution and the Government has also passed an Order that Hindi should be done away with there. In fact, it is found that the Madras Legislature has gone to the extent of saying that the words of command used in the N.C.C. training should not be in Hindi but it should be in English or Tamil. The Madras Government has gone to extremity. So also the people in the North are feeling that the South has become vindictive against Hindi. They think they must become vindictive against English; an agitation is there against English. My own experience is that when I went to Delhi, I never saw any English signboard or anybody talking in English. Even people knowing English refused to talk in English, because they thought that to speak in English is not the correct path.

So, this fanaticism as we should call it, has gone to extremes—one against English in the North and another against Hindi in the South. This undesirable effect would not have been there if really the Parliament had not passed any Resolution and left the Act as it was. It is very sad indeed because the trend now is not only one of confusion regarding the language issue but also it has affected the integrity of our country. There is this impression in the South by some sections. In fact, some people in the Madras State have gone to the extent of burning the National Flag; they want a Separate State for Tamil Nad. Just like this agitation for separation of Madras, tomorrow the extremists in the North may say a separate State for the Hindi-speaking areas may be carved out. Similarly the Andhra people may commence agitation for separation; so also the Kannadigas. In this way, if tomorrow our country is to be divided into independent States on linguistic basis, it would seriously affect the integrity of the country. Things are driving to this end.

Time has come for our national leaders of all Parties to meet. Why I refer "all Parties," is unfortunately, whether it is Mysore or elsewhere, the problem has been the subject of exploitation by political parties. It may be by one Party in one State, and it may be another Party in another State. The students have been exploited. After having read the speech of the Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, the students

should not be made use of by any political party, either the Congress or the P.S.P. or the Janatha Paksha or the Communists. Students must be left to themselves. They should not be made use of for any purpose to propagate their own party ideologies or policies and to create an opposition to the ruling party. In fact, this tendency or trend has been noticed and the students are falling victims to the machinations of certain political parties to create opposition to the well-established Government. The students ought to form the future citizens, the future people to shaps the destinies of the nation. They should not be dragged to anti-social activities. But this is unfortunately what has been developing now.

In fact, I was very happy when I came to know that the Government is making efforts to have a non-official resolution brought on the stand of the Mysore Government on the language issue.

ಶ್ರೀ ವೆಂಕನಗೌಡ ಸಿದ್ಧನಗೌಡ.—ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚಳುವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದವರ ಕೈವಾಡವಿದ್ದರೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನರಿಯಾದ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹಾದಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಹೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಲಕರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪೋಷಕರುಗಳ ಜವಾಬು ದಾರಿಯೂ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಡಬೇಕು.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—In fact, now it has affected the discipline in the country. If the same situation continues, I do not know how the country will progress. I do not think any of the boys are fully under the control of their parents or guardians. The trend is development of individualism. Individualistic feeling is now developing. In a family, it happens. The son may feel that his independence in certain matters should be exercised with his parents; and so also with the Government. So, we regret to see an atmosphere of indiscipline growing now what even may be the reasons. It is not common to Mysore alone; it is common to the whole country as such. Whether it is the student world or the official world or the labour field, wherever it is, we do not find the discipline we expect. This development of indiscipline is highly dangerous to the country. This dangerous tendency must be checked. I do not know whether the country is passing through this ctitical period of indicipline, unrest, controversies and discontent. Wherever we go, this wave of indiscipline is moving in the country. This wave of indiscipline is passing through Mysore also.

In a way, this language problem was created by the Hindi States. Nobody hated Hindi either in Madras or Andhra. With love and affection, youngsters in South India took to Hindi. When a thing is sought to be forced on anybody, the natural tendency is to react. So this tendency to hate Hindi is growing in the South. I am glad the situation in Mysore is not so bad because Mysore is known for its tolerance; people of this State are known to have a very broad mind. We are not generally swayed away by any prejudices or hatred. But, at the same time, I am of the firm view that this Resolution passed by the Parliament affects the prospects of the student world and of our people, their employment opportunities and all that; and it is an unequal burden, as it is called, on us, Sir. The burden should be equalised

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between Hindi and non-Hindi States, as otherwise employment prospects of the Southerners will be affected for lack of proficiency of our students in Hindi. Of course, I know that Hindi is not made compulsory even now. After all, in several examinations even if a candidate fails in Hindi, he is promoted. Perhaps if it was left at that, things would have been all right. A feeling of suspicion has been created in the minds of people that if tomorrow they lag behind in learning Hindi, their prospects would be affected. This fear and confusion should not be there. Better the State Government take up a strong hand and see that the Resolution passed by the Parliament is withdrawn or suitably modified so that the fears in the minds of the non-Hindi people, are removed.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY (Nominated).—Is it not necessary that the public ought to be educated, specially the student world should be educated telling that the study of Hindi is going to confer great benefit finding employment at the all-India level and Hindi is to their advantage?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I entirely agree with my friend Mr. Sastry. But now since this controversy has been raised in the country and this bitterness is caused, there is suspicion and misgivings in the minds of the people.

Sri M. P. L. SASTRY.—Is it not complete ignorance of the actual facts either in regard to the content of the amending Bill or with regard to several other things took place in regard to the Official Languages Act, that it is due to?

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—It is also partly true. I entirely agree. In fact, I contacted some of the student leaders and asked them. It is true some of these people do not know what the implications are. The Government has to take up this matter with the Centre and see that anything that is leading to suspicion here should be removed and the students should be told in proper atmosphere what exactly would be the position so far as the Act is concerned.

I was very amuck sad when the hon'ble member of this House who happens to be a member of the Bangalore University Syndicate made a reference to the affairs of the Bangalore University. I was also touched with some of the references made here. This House and the other House very recently with the greatest expectation passed the Bangalore University Act and the University has come into existence and I can say with pride that it has made a good beginning. We all look to this university to be a Central University and in fact what we have been contemplating is, a day may come when this University may be a very great centre of learning in the South if the Central Government takes over and expands its activities. When that is the case and when the university is functioning satisfactorily, and when a very able Vice-Chancellor like Professor Gokak, is there it is unfortunate that such a remark should have been made. He is a member of the Syndicate and

he made a personal attack against the Vice-Chancellor and I think it should not have been done. So far as the Bangalore University Act is concerned, it makes clear—in fact Sri Sastry also read a portion of the Act—Section 22 of the Act gives powers to the Syndicate to make appointments. In fact it is the Senate that makes the appointment and not the Vice-Chancellor. If the attack was against the Syndicate I could have understood it. After all the Vice-Chancellor presided over the deliberations of the Board of Appointments. It consists of experts. I am thankful to the Chair for having given a ruling on this matter. This is not the forum for discussing it. In fact some of us were feeling that a ruling was necessary and I am thankful you have given it. Here, it is the syndicate that makes the appointment under section 22. Even the Chancellor normally does not interfere in these things because section 22 is very clear. The Chancellor comes into the picture where the Syndicate does not approve recommendations of the Board of Appointments. Here the Government does not come into the picture any way. When that is the case, apart from propriety or otherwise, the propriety that whether this House has power or not to discuss the subject, there is no justification in drawing the Syndicate into controversy and much less the Vice-Chancellor who is not at all responsible in any way. After all even the Syndicate does not know what takes place in the Board of Appointments because the proceedings are confidential in nature. The Board of Appointments will call for interviews and the impressions of the interviewees are recorded by the members of the Board of Appointments and on the material they have before them, they come to certain conclusions and place them before the Syndicate. The Syndicate has taken a decision. I do not know whether there is reason or propriety in taking the Vice-Chancellor to task here. I am sorry that this reference was made by one who is also a member of the Syndicate. I can only say that the august House may not go with the impression that affairs are not proper. The Syndicate has been functioning well. There is harmony and we have the able guidence of the wellknown educationist like Professor Gokak who is known for his fairmindedness and integrity. I am sorry that very uncharitable criticisms should have been made against him. The criticism made is not without any material basis and it is very uncharitable. We all agree that there must be highest autonomy so far as the University affairs are concerned and they are specialists in academic matters. When my friend Sri Venkanagowda was making a speech in regard to the function of the Agricultural University, Sri J. B. Mallaradhya said in the matter of autonomy why there should be controversy whether research should be within the University or the Government. I think he did not seriously suggest it. In the Agricultural University, he is a member of the university body and I also listened to him with great attention and respect. I am one with him when he says that this fundamental or basic research should be confined to the university because it is not they who come in contact with the farmers who have their own problems. After all he looks to

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the Government and the department for the solution of his problems. Unless there is co-ordination between the department and the university I do not think any progress could be made effectively. In this matter of research which is purely fundamental, the research should be confined to the university because they have the necessary equipment, staff and material with them. Applied research should be done in consultation with the department or it should be left entirly to the department because it is they who have to advice the farmer as and when necessary and if there is any confusion so far as this is concerned, I appeal to the Government and the Hon'ble Minister to see that there is proper understanding between the University and the department without leading to a controversy because lot of research has to be made on several matters. These are days when the Agricultural Department is looked upon as a very important department from the farmer's point of view. We want more of food production in the country.

12-30 P.M.

Coming to the Education Department, I only wish to make a suggestion which Government should consider seriously now because the country is facing a big problem with regard to unemployment of the educated youths. We all thought that in the field of engineering and medicine there is no unemployment so far but now we see a number of Enginnering Graduates are without employment. In fact, hundreds and hundreds of them, whether they are Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineers, are in the streets without employment, not only in Mysore but in the whole of the country. A solution sholud be found for this and it is better that either we should restrict the admissions or reduce the unmber of admissions to the engineering colleges or even stop Engineering Colleges for two or three years from taking fresh batches of students. If something radical is not done, I am afraid we are going to add to the miseries of these engineering graduates and increase the problem of unemployment. I therefore suggest to the Government that this year's admissions may be restricted. In fact, I suggest that even the engineering colleges may be asked to admit only half the number of the usual strength they used to admit or they may be told to suspend admissions for two years.

With regard to Polytechnics, once there was a craze to have a Polytechnic in every district head-quarter. Now, it is better that some of them are closed. Not only is it waste of public money but we are also adding to the number of unemployed already in the country.

There is also a defect in our system of training and education in Polytechnics. Whether it is the Polytechnics or the Engineering Colleges or Textiles or some of these technical courses, there must be co-ordination between the industries in the country and the technical

institutions. Davangere has got a number of textile mills. When I suggested to this mill to take some textile graduates, they refused to take. They asked me, "what shall we do with them ? They have not got sufficient equipment and training to be useful in our mills." Now, what is to happen to these textile graduates if they cannot make use of their experience and knowledge in the field ? In Bangalore there are Central industrial concerns like H.M.T., H.A.L. and B.E.L. They say, "I do not want these diploma holders." They say that they can take I.T.C. people instead because the diploma holders have not got enough training or these people do not possess the sort of training they want. So, there is a fundamental defect even in the education we impart to them. The state of affairs is not existing in any country. In fact, when I went abroad and saw the Tokyo University and the University at Germany, I saw that a number of industrial concerns had offered scholarships and most of the students in the technical courses were scholarship holders from the industrial concerns. Suppose the Kirloskars want a particular type of people to be trained, they give scholarships. Those who have aptitude get scholarships and get themselves trained in the Universities and they will get employment. The type of training these industries want will be given in the Universities. Unless there is co-ordination between demand and supply, it will lead to the present anomalous position in regard to unemployment. So, the colleges or the institutions must give useful training to the boys and girls so that they may be absorbed in the industries and they can better their prospects. When Bangalore University was started here, we all gave suggestions as to why Bangalore was being thought of for the establishment of a University like this. We said that a number of industrial concerns are there in Bangalore whose views we can take and give a sort of training to the boys which will have relation to the requirements of these industrial concerns. This is the only way of solving the unemployment problem and giving proper education. That is so in the western world where education is given having in view the requirements of the various concerns or institutions. A blind policy of opening new colleges and giving training which is not ultimately required by the industrial concerns serves no useful purpose. It will be a waste of money and effort and this blind policy should not be followed any further. Is it not necessary that there should be an immediate survey of the employment potential in the various industries at least in the Bangalore City and suburban areas and reorganisation of the course of studies either at graduate level or post-graduate level of post-diploma level ? So, I wholeheartedly suggest that the sort of training we give should have relation to the requirements of the industrial concerns. There is a defect in the system of education here and time has come when instead of quarrelling about trivial matters we concentrate our attention to some of these important questions and try to solve them. I suggest to the Government, at least now, to seriously consider this question and take some decision.

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Recently, I came across an Association of the Primary School Teachers, who had their own grievance. Their grievance is that if an individual enters service as a Primary School teacher after passing S. S. L. C. and training, he has to retire as a Primary School teacher, there is no prospect either in emoluments or status, and whereas if an individual with S.S.L.C. qualification enters service elsewhere in some other Department, he can rise to Gazetted cadre. They say that something should be done to make the post more attractive so that their prospects are not hampered. I thought there is a lot of sense in what they say. Of course, it is a stupendous problem. However when the grievance is real and when we want teachers to be more contented so that they may do their work properly, something should be done to make the post attractive and they can also hope to reach a higher scale or pay. Though the initial pay now fixed may remain like that, I suggest that they should not reach a stage when they should think that they have no further prospects. The lot of these Primary School teachers, when they say that a person with the same qualification of S. S. L. C. who gets into the Revenue Department or some other Department as a Clerk could get higher post, why should a teacher with equal qualification and better service should be made to remain as a teacher for life ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಚನ್ನಬಸವನ ಗೌಡ —ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಶಾಲಾ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ಎಲ್. ಸಿ. ಅರ್ಹತೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಜೂನಿಯರ್ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಫ್ ಸ್ಕೂಲ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡುವೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕರೆದ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—If that is true, I will be very happy because an incentive is given to them and they can hope to become Deputy Inspectors, etc. It is good that my friend reminded me of his problem. In fact, Bellary was the first to integrate with Mysore, earlier than 1956. What is happening now is, in several parts of the State several set of rules prevail even now. South Kanara and Bellary districts are the only two districts that are governed today by the old Madras Government Rules. In fact the grievance of the teachers of these two areas is that the benefits under the Triple Benefit Scheme are not applicable to some of the Aided School teachers. There is a peculiar situation in these two districts. There are schools that are....

Sri K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA —Sir, it is not a correct state of affairs. This benefit is applicable to those teachers also.

Sri GANJI VEERAPPA.—I was referring to areas where it is not made applicable. In regard to pensions and the rules of recruitment, in fact, there are same set of teachers functioning with particular qualifications in some of the private schools. In Bellary there are schools, where the Manager is also a teacher; they are a sort of proprietor schools. Their teachers who were recruited several years ago and are working—some of them are not trained at all—and if they re non-S.S.L.C.s and not trained, in spite of their long service the year

not given certain benefits. It is better that some of these questions are examined so that, in any part of the State, the teachers are not placed at a disadvantage with regard to the benefits which the Goverument have magnanimously given to other teachers. As far as possible the rules may be made uniform.

So far as Bombay-Karnatak is concerned, there is another problem which I wish to bring to the notice of the Government. As per the Grant-in-Aid Code rules recently passed, those institutions who own their own buildings, do not get any grant so far as rent is concerned, in those areas. Logically, the Government may say: "Very well, we only give this grant for schools which do not possess their own buildings." But, the question that arises now is this. Many of these institutions have borrowed funds for construction of buildings. If this grant is stopped they feel that they are unable to run the institutions. It is a matter of interest for us and pride that in the Bombay-Karnatak area, as you are aware, these private schools are doing exceedingly good work. In fact, they are well-managed and the way in which they carry on work is highly satisfactory and Government, of cour e, have no different opinion with regard to the functioning or the efficiency of some of these educational institutions in Bombay-Karnatak area. I only suggest that a more liberal attitude may be taken, because most of the institutions that own their own buildings have done so with borrowed funds and they will be unable to run the institutions if this grant is not given to them. A deputation had also waited on the Hon'ble Minister for Education, and I know the Minister is very magnanimous and is very kind in nature and I am sure he may consider this representation of the Bombay-Karnatak Aided schools sympathetically. He has known the problem intimately, and I appeal to him that the difficulty they are experiencing may be removed.

Sir, one more point which I wish to touch before this august House is with regard to controls. In fact, my friend, Sri K.T. Shamiah Gowda was suggesting that it is better these inter-state movement restrictions are moved in regard to the foodgrains. There has been one more difficulty with regard to the levy. I come from an area where this difficulty is acutely felt. The grower is made to give some part of what he has grown to Government by way of levy. Of course, Government has to collect foodgrains and distribute it to the non-growers. But, what has happened is, in fixation of the prices there has been lot of disparity. The price that is fixed by the Government falls very much short of the market price with regard to food-grains. So far as our area is concerned, for Jowar and Paddy, between the prevailing market rate and the levy rate normally there will be Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 difference per quintal. So, there is a tendency to evade giving levy and somehow manage to bring it to the market by spurious methods, which has led to lot of corruption, both in the Revenue Department Collection Section as well as Police Department. Government is losing the foodgrains by way of levy and at the same time the ryot is really put to lot of hardship. To

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avoid this, I suggest that the difference in price between the market rate and the levy price should be as meagre as possible. If the difference in price is not much, I am sure, every grower will give the levy that is required and there will be no smuggling and no complaint whatsoevr. The fixation of price may be examined by the Government and it may be narrowed down. I can give a suggestion to the Government to examine whether it is better to avoid all this confusion for the Government to go on purchasing in open market and store. You can abolish this levy system because this levy is causing lot of hardship and will give room to corruption. Instead, if the prices are high, you can supply the food articles at subsidised rates. If the prices are low leave them as it is.

SRI VENKANAGOUDA SIDDANGOUDA.—I will refer to stabilisation policy. The only solution in regard to foodgrains would be a stabilisation policy and controlling of the price level. In foreign countries there are statutory bodies for this purpose. The prices will be fixed in relation to the cost of production and the prices prevailing in open market. This is what is being done in America. Regarding world market rate, the rate will be fixed, taking into consideration the quantity brought there. In our State, floor price is fixed. If the prices go down, the Government will purchase and if the prices go high to the detriment of the consumer, the control should be imposed. That is the sum and substance of the stabilisation policy. Some boards are there in Australia. In Canada also, we find these bodies. Stabilisation is the only way We can pursue this stabilisation policy.

SRI GANJI VEERAPPA.—It has to be done by the Central Government. In foreign countries, it may be possible. There are wheat boards to which the producers will have to sell the wheat. These Boards will control the prices. But here it is not like that. In Japan, rice will be given to the Co-operatives controlled by the Government. So far as our country is concerned, we cannot adopt stabilisation policy so long as all the foodgrains are not controlled by the Government. I submit we cannot succeed in this policy unless we have got some full control over the production of food grains. This is a matter of policy to be decided by the Government of India. So far as the Mysore State is concerned, the Governm nt should not go to open market so far as the prices are at some reasonable level. If the prices are high, let them purchase and supply to the consumers at some subsidised rates. If this policy is adopted, the difference in prices will be narrowed down, and the people will voluntarily come and surrender whatever they have grown. Therefore, this policy is most suitable and this can be adopted. By this levy system, the farmers are being harassed by the officers.

With regard to major and big irrigation projects, details are not given in the Governor's address. If we look at the neighbouring states, like Madras and Andhra, more attention is given to the development of irrigation projects. We know there is 40 per cent development in

Andhra and 30 per cent development in Madras in irrigation. Whereas it is only 9 per cent development in Mysore. To increase our area, we have to spend more on irrigation projects. We must give more attention towards the development of these irrigation projects. I can cite here the Nagarjun Sagar in Andhra State. They have taken up this project during 1956 and uptoday they have spent nearly 170 crores and this is for a period of 12 years. They want to spend another 20 crores. They are spending Rs. 30 crores every year. The amount that is allotted here for Krishna project and for the projects coming under Cauvery basin is not at all sufficient. At this rate, it will take some years. If we do not utilise the water of these rivers, some complications may arise after 1974. Therefore, we must make use of the water that legally belongs to us before 1974. Therefore the Government must seriously think about what is going on in the neighbouring States. As I said, the Andhra people are spending huge amount of money for irrigation projects. I request the Government that more funds should be made available for these irrigation projects otherwise this 9 per cent development will remain constant and there will be no development at all. I do not want to take much time of this House. While supporting the motion of thanks. I thank the Chair for having given me an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—The House will now rise and meet again at 2-15 P.M. on Tuesday the 27th February 1968.

The House adjourned at One of the Clock to meet again at Fifteen Minutes past Two of the Clock on Tuesday the 27th February 1968.

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